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MOUTRIE'S
HONGKONG



FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR SPECIAL INTERCESSION SERVICES

Yesterday being the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war, special intercession services were held in the various churches of the Colony, and, despite the inclement weather, there were large congregations present.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The morning service at St. John's Cathedral was attended, amongst others, by H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Major-General Ventris and Miss Ventris, The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., and Lady Rees-Davies, and Mr. Justice Gompertz. The Rev. H. C. Copley, M.C., conducted the service. Special hymns were sung and special prayers were offered. The collection, which was in aid of the Church's Army, amounted to \$741.28.

The Rev. H. C. Copley, M.C., preached an eloquent sermon from the text: "Whoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it, and whoever shall lose his life shall preserve it." He said: "That divine paradox is still true. It is true of individuals. There were men four years ago—few of them in our nation, thank God, but still some—who tried to save their lives from the call of duty and of country; other men might fight their country's foes, and risk their lives, but they would not. So they stayed at home and soon found that they were losing all that made life worth having, losing the respect of their friends, losing self-respect. They found that the only way to preserve a life worth having was to be ready to lose it."

"Whoever shall seek to save his life shall lose it, and whoever shall lose his life shall preserve it." It is true of nations. Our thoughts go back to those days, four years ago, when our nation made her choice, and that choice was to lose her life for honour's sake and truth's. We did not enter on this War for gain or glory, or even for self-preservation. We entered upon it because we were pledged to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. Our leaders were not lovers of war. They laboured for peace. The dispatch sent by Sir Edward Grey to France and Germany asking them to observe the neutrality of Belgium was almost identical with that sent by the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1870. In 1870 both France and Germany replied that they would not encroach on that neutrality and so Great Britain remained neutral. In 1914 France gave a similar assurance, but Germany did not; and when Germany invaded Belgium we declared war on her, just for "a scrap of paper," but national honour and for truth. We might have made excuses and sought to save our life and we can see now that had we done so, we should have lost it, for, if we had not gone to war, France would probably have been overcome, then Russia would have been crushed, and then the full might of a victorious Germany would have been turned against us, for we know now that Germany was set on conquering less than world-domination. But we did not know it then, and we should never forget that we entered upon this war from the highest and most unselfish motives—to attempt to save a small state and to maintain our pledged word. Today, as we look back on the days, four years ago, when the choice was made, we thank God that our country chose aright. The choice was between peace and honour, and we chose honour.

The German watchword is that might is right. It is not true of a transitory might, but undoubtedly the converse is true. Right is might, the powers of good are stronger than the powers of evil. The evil is an intrusion into the fair world of God's creation, and it is less permanent than good. God permits it for a time, perhaps, as a test of character, but the world, as God made it, is not essentially evil, and we look forward to a time—a time that shall surely be—when God shall make all things new, and death, sorrow, crying and pain shall have passed away.

The powers of good are the powers of God and even if they seem at times to be overcome and submerged by evil yet ultimately they are bound to triumph. Let us believe that of the world, and of ourselves.

We see now how the cause of right is making its successful appeal to the conscience of the world. It is significant that Germany and her three supporters have no friends since their designs have become apparent. But, one after another, the chief countries of the world have joined in the war on the side of the Allies, so that right is gradually showing itself to be might. We could desire no better vindication of the righteousness of our cause than that. The world has recognised that a world dominated by Germany would not be worth living in, and the armed forces of civilization are gathering to the fray, and already the balance of might is beginning to be on our side.

We may indeed thank God that our country chose as she did four years ago, for in being ready to lose her life she preserved it. Never in the memory of living man has there been such a realization of what is amiss with our national life and never, I believe, has there been such an earnest resolve on the part of all ranks and classes of society, that what is amiss shall be remedied.

Personal and class selfishness is at the root of all the national evils which have to be purged out of our national life. And now we are beginning to learn the lesson which God is surely teaching us at this time. Life at the front is a life of unselfishness, our soldiers prove it, and if our nation is to be worthy of them we must drive selfishness from our own hearts and lives. The love of money must everywhere be subordinated to our love of our brethren. The change of heart can only be permanently accomplished by the grace of Christ. It is Christianity, a real living Christianity, which the world needs. Christianity proclaims the Gospel of unselfishness, too often we Christians

have only proclaimed and not practised it. We have put the cross upon our churches, we have emblazoned it on our national flag, we have hung it on our water-chain, or suspended it around our necks, but we have endeavoured to put the cross out of our lives. The cross of Christ is the symbol of unselfishness, and it is the symbol of victory. Our brethren have gladly taken up their cross as they have gone to fight the enemy, they have endured privation and danger and death for us. Let us follow their example at least in this, by being more unselfish.

And as we look back over these four years how many are the causes we have for thankfulness to God! Before the war we were told that Germany could easily starve Great Britain, but it has not proved so, thanks to the faithful and silent watch of our Navy. While so many countries have known what German devastation means our country has only known it in the form of air-raids. I was talking some time ago to a Belgian gentleman, and he told me that since the war began he had had no news of any of his relatives and he thought they must all be dead. We ought, surely, to thank God that that has not been the fate of our families at home.

As we look back at August, 1914, we know how serious was the situation of Capital and Labour then. The old spirit of self-interest seemed rampant, but we may thank God that now there are signs of a more reasonable spirit on both sides. We must thank God for the lessons which we have learned, and strive to take to heart all that the war can teach us. "Whoso is wise will ponder these things and they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord."

The four years have taken toll of the bravest and best of our manhood. Our friends and brothers, our sons, have heard the call of duty and of danger, and right nobly they have answered it. And death has claimed many a one whose life seemed only at its beginning. But we know that life is not lost when it ceases to be seen by us. We dare not regret them, nor speak of them as if their lives had been lost. Rather, I think, we may envy them their noble fate and feel sure that they have fulfilled the highest aim of life, for they have done their duty. On the Roll of Honour of Eton College, above the names there is inscribed this text: "For this was I born."

The words take us back to the scene of Christ before Pilate, Christ in all the glorious vigour of His manhood, at the age of thirty-three, seeing death before Him and telling Pilate that it was for this that He had come into the world to bear witness to the truth. His words may well be placed over the names of England's bravest and best who have died for truth, honour and justice. They have followed the object of life. They have followed the example of Christ, who laid down His life for His friends. And now we may well believe that in the unseen world they follow the ever-victorious Christ to fresh tasks and new duties. We thank God for their devotion to duty and for the high incentive of their example. To quote the words of the French Prime Minister: "It remains for the living to complete the magnificent work of the dead."

And now we are going to pray to God, let us remember that in every part of the British Empire this is being specially observed as a day of prayer. Prayer, if it is real, if it is such prayer as prevails, requires a great effort. It is not enough to kneel down and listen to some one else praying. Each one must try to realize that he or she is approaching the All Holy and All Powerful God, and each of us attention on the object for which we are asked to pray.

Real earnest prayer God always answers. "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the son," is the promise of our Blessed Lord.

At the close of the sermon a special form of litany was said for the fallen, and the following names were mentioned:

HONGKONG ROLL OF HONOUR.
Messrs. Chan and Shanghai Bank.
Kenneth Ridley Bussell Elborough.
Andrew Richard Stewart Miller.
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
John Edward Gresson.
Charles Clement Francis Cunningham.
Ronald Munro.
John Henry Bone.
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Arthur Francis Deane.
Leonard Joseph Gull.
Arthur Cecil Joseland.
Frank Richardson.
Frederick Henry Robinson.
Dockyard Police.
James Brewer.
Henry Adair.
Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon.
Reginald Alexander Stokes.
Messrs. Sheehan, Tones.
Alan Davidson Sheehan.
Hongkong Police.
Herbert George Wakeford.
Peter Boyd Gardiner.
Ernest Frederick Drury.
Harold Wilson.
John Belahanty.
Edward Charles Silles.
Robert Edwards.
Arthur Alchurch.
Ernest George Painting.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
Lionel Oscar Collins.
Arthur Hirst.
Ernest Cruchshanks.
Prison Warder.
W. J. May.
Medical Department.
C. D. de Hancey.
Messrs. David, Seaton & Co.
Anthony Drummond Bailey.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.
Ben Chapman.
Messrs. Leigh & Orange.
Francis Grissell.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
E. F. G. Orchard.
The C.N. Insurance of Canton.
Hugh Ivor Jones.

F. M. Soares.
W. H. Church.
A. H. Best.
C. E. W. Bowen Rowlands.
Noel Mitchell.
Rennie Dean Lammert.
Ian Neil Carmichael.
Alexander Lindsay Macdonald.
Charles Nigel Gordon-Walker.
Henry E. Victor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Three services were held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, all of which were well attended. At the 8 a.m. mass, after the procession, the Rector exhorted the congregation from the pulpit to pray for a victorious peace. He also recited special prayers on behalf of the congregation.

At the 9.30 a.m. mass the Bishop preached an interesting sermon from the text: "And all things whatever you shall ask in prayer, believing, you shall receive."

He said: "Last year, on the third anniversary of the war there was well-grounded hope that our Lord would hear our prayer and grant that longed-for peace before the end of the year. But it was not to be so. God did not consider it expedient to grant our prayers so soon. Moreover, in His overruling Providence He permitted that the revolution in Russia should turn into unbridled anarchy, and that the Italians should suffer the terrible disaster of Caporetto. The sorrow and the anxiety caused to all of us by these unfortunate events were greater perhaps than at any other time since the war began, and surely our hopes would have been completely shattered if Divine Providence had not assisted our armies by infusing courage, endurance, and determination into both officers and soldiers. The hearts of the Allies were perplexed and tortured during the repeated terrible offensives taken by the Germans in France and by the Austro-Germans in Italy, and might have lost all hope of final success for the off-repeated protection given by Divine Providence to the Allies and their armies, who succeeded each time in driving back the enemy. That the Divine Providence has assisted the Allies and has prevented their enemies from taking definite advantage of their long preparation for the war, of their might used over and against right, and of the unfortunate circumstances of the Allies, is a clear net to all who believe in God. And that America has espoused the cause of the Allies and has so quickly given them such unexpected successful assistance is also a most remarkable work of divine Providence, of which we are all persuaded. Now, witnessing such a triumph and continued assistance of divine Providence to the armies of our Allies, we may claim to have God on our side; this increases our hope that He will not fail to help the Allies to successfully accomplish their aim by a victorious and lasting peace."

But why does God delay so long in granting such peace? Why does He permit events which prolong the war? Why is the object for which the Allies fight still so remote of realization? There are many causes which only God Himself knows perfectly, but surely one of these is that which was expressed by our Holy Father on several occasions, viz., that our prayers have not been so universal and so persevering among the laity. There should have been more frequent assistance at daily mass, and more frequent reception of Holy Communion. The public hours of adoration should be better attended, and the private visits to the Blessed Sacrament more numerous. In the Cathedral, as well as in the other Churches there is every facility for the practice of these devotions. Mass is said daily at hours that are most convenient to all, but very few attend it. Another and even more evident cause why victory is so long delayed is because our prayers are not accompanied by true contrition and self-denying mortification. Men have not yet learned the lessons of the war, says the Pope, there are still very many who refuse to obey the commandments of God, there is still so much impurity, licence of conduct, injustices, forgetfulness of moral obligations, and even drunkenness. We must remember that it is not the will of God that there should be war, but when individuals and nations misuse their free will and bring about a state of things that only war can heal, then God allows war—any war, war, God sometimes uses it to repress moral evil which is, of course, greater, as it is said in Holy Scripture, "He will arm the creature" (not only the irrational but also the rational) "to avenge Himself on His enemy," which is moral evil, i.e., sin, and as long as God has not obtained His end and men and nations have not been purified from their sins, war will not cease; the date of victory will be delayed.

Let us therefore pray more fervently than we have done till now, and let us accompany our prayers with more sincere repentance, more generous mortification, and more earnest performance of our moral and religious duties. Only by doing so shall we obtain from God to end the war, and according to His own words: "Our swords shall be turned into ploughshares and our spears into sickles," and a victorious and lasting peace based upon the imperishable principle of righteousness and justice shall reign.

At the evening service at the Cathedral, the Litany for Peace was chanted after the Benediction.

Similar services were held in all the other Roman Catholic Churches.

AT THE UNION CHURCH.

An intercession service, conducted by the Revd. A. Baxter, was held at 11 a.m. yesterday at the Union Church, Kennedy Road. Special hymns were sung and prayers recited. There was a fairly large congregation. At the conclusion of the service, a collection was taken in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

AT THE SIKH TEMPLE.

A Special Service was held at the Sikhi Temple between 2 and 4 p.m. yesterday. Prayers were offered for the success of the Allied arms, and for a speedy peace. Subscriptions were invited for Sikh wounded soldiers and a generous response was made.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ROBBING A FRIEND.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a pair of trousers from another Chinese. A Sergeant stated that defendant was living with complainant, and during the latter's absence took the trousers and pawned them.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10; in default, seven days' hard labour.

A LUCKY SCAVENGER.

A scavenger was charged with being in unlawful possession of a gold brooch set with agate stones.

Inspector Kent stated that though they had advertised the brooch no claim had been made.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant, and permitted him to remain in possession of the brooch.

THEFT FROM TAIKOO DOCK.

A Chinese sailor pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of iron from the Tai-koo Dock.

Sergeant Moss stated that another man, an engineer, had also been arrested, but on the way to the Police Court he managed to slip off his handcuffs and escape.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

THEFT FROM HOLT'S GODOWN.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of iron from Holt's godown. Defendant stated that he noticed some iron lying in a ditch and on going to the spot was arrested by a *lookung*.

Inspector Gordon said that defendant was loitering about the railway track belonging to the wharf.

Defendant replied that he went there to take shelter, as it was raining heavily.

Mr. A. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

OPIMUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of opium worth \$450, and with offering a bribe.

Mr. G. Hayward, who appeared for defendant, applied for a remand.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$4,000.

A woman pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of nine tins of opium.

It was stated that defendant was arrested in Kowloon, and the opium was found concealed in her clothing.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$400, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

INDIAN RUNS AWOK.

An Indian was charged with running awok and assaulting several people in the neighbourhood of Wellington Street.

A constable stated that defendant, who was proceeding in the direction of Wellington Street, collided with a woman hawker. The latter reproved defendant, who thereupon assaulted her. He also assaulted two men, who had reprimanded him for his cowardly conduct. Later, when a constable attempted to effect his arrest, defendant adopted a pugilistic attitude, and struck the constable several blows. The constable, however, managed to arrest defendant and take him to the Police Station. The defendant abused him all the way, using vile language.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5, in default, seven days' hard labour. Defendant left the dock weeping.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to gain admittance into No. 154, Portland Street, Kowloon, with the intention of committing a burglary, and also with being in possession of house-breaking implements.

A *lookung* stated that at 2 o'clock on Friday morning he noticed defendant with two others attempting to scale the walls of No. 155. Witness called out to them and they commenced to run. A long chase ensued, and defendant was arrested. The other two escaped owing to the darkness.

Defendant said he was engaged in conversation with some friends near the house when a *lookung* accosted them and started the chase.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 4th.

LUNG'S TROOPS IN KING-CHOW.

It is reported that Lung's troops in King-chow are about to surrender to the Canton forces on conditions similar to those accepted by their comrades in Luichow.

THE PROJECTED LOAN.

We are informed that the Treasurer has been to Hongkong again to consult a certain bank with regard to a loan of one and a half million dollars, on the security of the Canton-Samsui Railway.

THE NORTHERN AND THE FUKIEN TROOPS.

A message from Amoy states that the 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of the Fukien troops, owing to certain misunderstandings, have collided with the 14th and 16th regiments of the Chekiang troops near Amoy. Fighting continues. The Tsuchun of Fukien has gone to mediate in the matter.

CHINESE IN SWATOW SEEK FOREIGN PROTECTION.

It is reported that the Chinese merchants in Swatow, who have been closing their businesses during the panic, will re-open them under Japanese protection.

The ideal Shirt for

Sports and "Lounge" wear.

It has no sleeves below the elbow to irritate you, and the collar can be worn equally well buttoned up, or open as shown in sketch.

Acknowledged by wearers to be very cool and comfortable.



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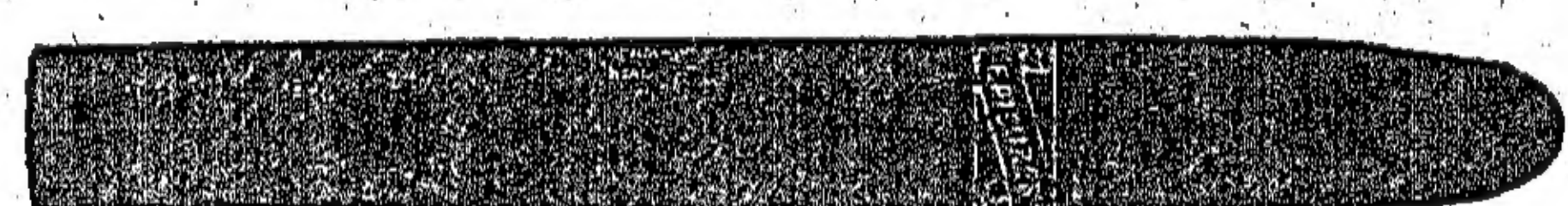
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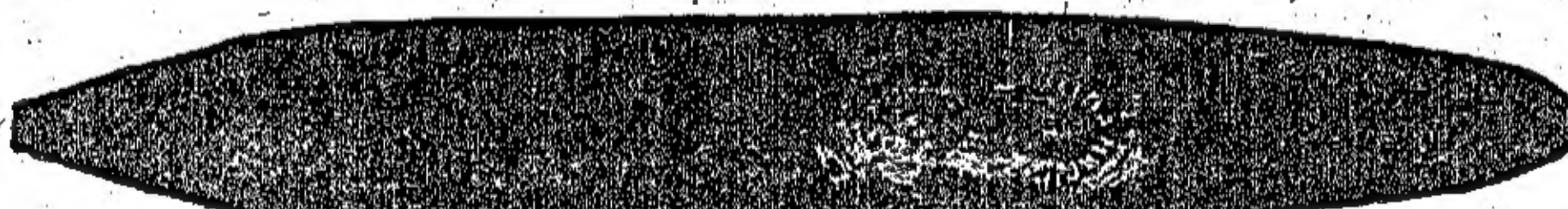
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LAND-SLIDE AT MORRISON HILL ROAD.

FIFTY-TON ROCK CRASHES INTO ROW OF HOUSES.

SIX PEOPLE KILLED; TWO INJURED.

Yet another tragedy has occurred in Hongkong. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, as a result of a landslide, two boulders—one reported to be about fifty tons in weight, and the other about twenty—crashed into the rear of a row of houses in Morrison Hill Road, killing six people and injuring two.

The row of houses, which is mainly occupied by Chinese and Portuguese, is situated on the right of Morrison Hill Road, and just behind it is a hillock, about 200 feet high. No one ever imagined that any of the rocks jutting out of the side of the hill could be displaced, except by dynamite. The constant heavy rain, however, must have loosened the sand in which they were embedded, with the lamentable result described.

As far as can be ascertained, at about 10 a.m., when the female occupants of the houses were getting the breakfast ready, they heard a sound similar to a roll of thunder. They did not pay any particular attention to this, but suddenly two rocks, which came hurtling down the hill-side, crashed into the back portions of Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20. The walls immediately collapsed. Those who were in the front part of the houses rushed out into the street, but, except in one instance, those who were in the back-houses, were pinned underneath the debris.

An alarm was raised at once, and the Police of No. 2 Station arrived on the scene, followed in a few minutes by the Fire Brigade and members of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and the difficult work of excavation was promptly commenced. Two Chinese women, who appeared to be slightly injured, were taken out of the buildings, and received first aid. They refused to go to the Hospital, and were conveyed by their friends to a neighbouring house.

By this time a large crowd had collected on the scene and a cordon of police was detailed to keep order. Women, fearing that the worst had happened to their relatives, were weeping in the streets. After about fifteen or twenty minutes' steady digging, the dead body of a Chinese man was discovered, the lower part terribly mangled. The remains were removed to the Public Mortuary.

House No. 16—occupied by Mr. Baker, of the China Sugar Refinery, who was away at work at the time of the collapse—was the most severely damaged. The back portion was simply reduced to rubble and even the front windows were broken. Mr. Baker's wife (Chinese) and her amah, it is stated, were in the kitchen at the time, and it is feared that their bodies are pinned beneath the rock itself. Mr. Baker's youngest son and a niece, a young girl, also seem to have been doing some work in the vicinity of the kitchen for no trace has been found of them. The only person who managed to escape from the building was Mr. Baker's eldest daughter, who was sleeping in the front portion of the house and ran into the street. Nearly all the furniture in the house was reduced to matchwood.

Mr. Allen, a Portuguese gentleman, was occupying the top-floor of No. 18. He, too, was away at the time. His wife and family escaped from the building in the nick of time, but their amah was crushed to death. Only the back portion of the building was damaged.

The back portion of No. 14 was slightly damaged, but there were no casualties. On the top-floor of No. 20, Mr. Leach, a marine engineer, and his family were living. No one was injured, though the house was damaged. It appears that Mr. Leach had his attention drawn to the rock coming down and he raised an alarm, but with little or no result.

Various stories were current yesterday as to the narrow escapes that several people had experienced. In one instance it was stated that a Chinese lady, 54 years old, and her child were having their breakfast when the fall of the rock. No sooner had they left the table and got out of the building than they heard the rock crash. The force of the concussion was even felt in the opposite row of buildings. A lady who lives near No. 2 Police Station states she heard the crash as far as her house. Another case is reported of a lady who had all her gas-lights burning at the time, as it was rather dark, and, hearing the alarm, ran out of her house, but, fearing that an explosion might occur, hastened to the nearest telephone and asked the Gas Company to cut off the gas at the main, thus preventing a fire.

From all the damaged houses the furniture was removed to places of safety. A word of praise is due to Mrs. Sim, wife of the Police Inspector of the District, who busied herself in attending to the unfortunate women and children who escaped, finding temporary shelter, etc., for them from the heavy rain. Mr. King (A.S.P.), Mr. A. E. Wright, Chief Inspector Kerr, and Inspector Sim, were all actively engaged.

Owing to the difficulty of moving the boulder endeavours are being made, to show it up, and then to work underneath it with a view to recovering the bodies. With the aid of four electric lights the work of excavation was continued throughout the night. Up to the time of going to press no further bodies had been recovered.

It is reported that a similar land-slide occurred a few years ago, at the same place. On that occasion also, the whole force of the slide was received by House No. 16, and one Chinese amah was killed.

MIROR LAND-SLIDES. Two or three minor land-slides, also, have taken place in Morrison Road near the Royal Naval Hospital. There was also a land-slide in Stone Alley Lane, just opposite the District watchman's quarters. This locality is thickly populated, but fortunately no damage was done.

The Race Course at Happy Valley, resembles a lake, the whole of it being under water.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT WEST POINT.

ONE PERSON KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

Another tragedy occurred shortly after 6.30 p.m. in Second Street, West Point, part of the top-floor of a house collapsing and killing one man instantly and injuring two women, two men, and a little boy. The wounded—except the little boy who was only very slightly injured—were immediately removed in ambulances to the Government Civil Hospital, and their condition is reported to be critical.

The alarm which was given brought Inspector Macdonald, who is in charge of the district, on the scene, followed shortly afterwards by the members of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who rendered first aid to the injured; and the Fire Brigade, who had already done duty in Morrison Hill Road. The work of excavation was immediately commenced, an army of coolies working to remove the debris. It is stated that several hawkers had their stands just underneath the building at the time of the collapse, and it is feared that they are among the victims. Despite the heavy rain, the work of excavation was carried on till late last night, when it was reported that no further bodies had been discovered.

OTHER COLLAPSES AND DAMAGE. It is further reported that a portion of the hill at West Point, just behind Yee On Terrace, in the neighbourhood of the Chinese Restaurants, came down on Friday evening. Fortunately, the land-slide stopped half-way, and the Police were able to shore it up. It is, however, possible that if the present heavy rainfall continues it may come down and cause serious damage to life and property.

A cook-house is reported to have collapsed in Chung Street, in the vicinity of the Empire Theatre, but there was no loss of life.

A report has been received to the effect that, owing to a heavy squall at Yau Ma Tei on Saturday, two boats were damaged. The front portion of a building is reported to have collapsed in Kowloon City Road, yesterday morning, but no casualties occurred.

THE RAINFALL.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 10 a.m. on Saturday just on 9 inches of rain fell. From 10 a.m. on Saturday to 10 p.m. yesterday, 6.255 inches fell.

HONGKONG CONSCRIPTION ALLOWANCES

THE APPROVED SCHEME.

The Government Gazette contains the following scheme for Subsistence Allowances to the wives, families, and dependants of persons enrolled in the General Military Service Force of Hongkong under Ordinance No. 9 of 1918:

(1.) Subject to the provisions of Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5, the Government of Hongkong will pay monthly subsistence allowances to the wife and family of every person whose name appears in the Gazette as being deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, on the following scale:—

Resident in the Colony and China.	Not Resident in the Colony or China.
Wife (of pure European descent).....	200.00 00 00
Each son not over 16 years of age.....	25.00 2 10 0
Each daughter not over 20 years of age.....	25.00 2 10 0
Wife (not of pure European descent).....	100.00 10 00
Each son not over 16 years of age.....	12.50 1 5 0
Each daughter not over 20 years of age.....	12.50 1 5 0

(2.) The allowances specified in Clause 1 shall be payable from the date of departure from Hongkong of the person enrolled, or, if the circumstances require it, from such earlier date as the Governor may decide.

(3.) The total sum payable under Clause 1 shall not exceed the average monthly earnings of the person enrolled during the twelve months prior to the first day of May, 1918.

(4.) The separation allowances granted by His Majesty's Government to the dependants of person enrolled in His Majesty's Forces will be deemed to be included in the allowances specified in Clause 1.

(5.) The allowances specified in Clause 1 will not be payable to the wife of an enrolled person who shall have married since the 31st day of May, 1918.

(6.) A person enrolled with dependants (other than wife or child) who would suffer hardship owing to his enrolment, may apply in writing giving full particulars to the General Military Service Tribunal who may recommend to Government allowances for such dependants.

Note.—A scheme of insurance of enrolled persons will be published later.

IT is notified in the Gazette that the following persons shall, as from the date of publication of this List (August 2nd) will be deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong:—

Victor Charles Labrum.
Arthur Mountain.
Angus MacKinnon Henderson.
James Bell Spier.

PERMITTED TO PROCEED HOME.

The following have been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces:—

J. R. Irvine.
J. R. Johnston.
R. W. McIntyre.
R. C. Withehill.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

The following has been permitted to proceed to Australia for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces:—

W. E. Cook.

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

ALLOCATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The last detailed statement of allocations, including ear-marked sums, made by the War Charities Committee covered expenditure up to March 15th, 1918. Since that date a total of £31,300, proceeds of St. George's Day, has been remitted through the War Charities account; and a detailed statement of the allocations as made by the St. George's Committee will be published in due course.

In addition to this total, the following ear-marked and allocated subscriptions have been made between 15th March and 2nd August from the General Fund:—

Officers' Families Fund.....	£ 1,311.12.7
British Red Cross.....	3,028.0.11
Prisoners-of-War.....	5,103.14.6
Pipe Fund.....	6.7.2
Y.M.C.A.....	1,200.
Scottish National Homes (Quarrier's Home).....	500
Imperial Merchant Service Guild.....	1,000.
2 Huts Y.M.C.A. or Church Army.....	1,200
Farm Colony for Sailors and Soldiers suffering from Tuberculosis.....	500.
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors "Boxing" Glove Fund.....	4,307.4.6
Soldiers and Sailors' Families Assn.....	66.18.5
Central P.O.W. a/c Naval Prisoners-of-War.....	20.13.6
Royal Flying Corps Hospital Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League.....	1,000.
Scottish Women's Hospital for Home and Foreign Service.....	2,000.
British and Foreign Sailors' Society.....	638.14.8
French Red Cross.....	503.1.9
Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops.....	15.
Paddington V.A.D. Hospital Peterhead Minesweepers' and Patrol Flotilla Fund.....	791.13.8
For benefit of wounded in Zebrugge Action.....	559.1.3
King George's Fund for Sailors.....	16.
Surgical Requisites Association.....	1,000.
Dr. Barnardo's Home.....	55.1.3
Store Sub-Committee.....	1,000
	£36,028.10.8
	\$22,392.55

The greater part of the amount of £36,028.10.8 was sent by telegraph in two separate remittances, to the earlier of which only replies have so far been received, and extracts from the correspondence received through Mr. Murray Stewart are appended for the information of subscribers.

The French Ambassador in London writes:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th May enclosing a cheque of £2,000 for the General Funds of the French Red Cross from the Hongkong War Charities' Committee. Our records show that this is the sixth contribution which you have made, amounting in all to no less than £4,330.

The life-and-death struggle in which our troops are at this moment engaged shoulder to shoulder with the gallant soldiers of our Allies is in itself a sufficient measure of the immense task which confronts our Red Cross. The bitter sacrifices which all nations engaged in this war are called upon to make are in our case accentuated by the accident of locality, which has made France the battleground and deprived her, since the earliest days of the war, of the wealth and material produced in the manufacturing regions of the north. The spontaneous realisation of these circumstances and the resulting generous help of our Allies in all our works of succour has been a source of untold gratification and strength to our people and to our soldiers. I beg of you, therefore, to convey to the Hongkong War Charities' Committee and to all other subscribers my very sincere thanks on behalf of the brave men who will benefit from their generous help.

"I have transmitted your cheque to the British Committee of the French Red Cross, of which I am President, and asked them to send to you their official receipt."

Mr. Stewart writes:—

"Naval Prisoners-of-War.—I sent £500 to the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League, officially recognised as the caretakers of seamen prisoners, and £500 to the Committee which takes care of those belonging to the Royal Marines. I had ascertained that rather more than half of the naval prisoners-of-war belong to the Marines, and in view of this fact, I hope you will approve of the contribution being thus divided."

The Honorary Secretary of the Ladies' Emergency Committee, Navy League, writes:—

"My Committee feel they cannot thank you sufficiently for your kindly and most efficient help. Your cheque for £500 is a real godsend, as we really require just over that amount per week for the food parcels for the R.N. prisoners only and I find it more and more difficult as Hon. Sec. to obtain the necessary funds from the general public.

"Will you please convey our most sincere thanks to the War Charities Committee of Hongkong. I am enclosing some letters (copies) which may be of interest to our kind friends overseas." (Some 50 extracts from Prisoners-of-War letters are attached to this acknowledgment. A number of them are from exchanged prisoners, and it is of especial interest to note that all the letters agree in saying that the parcels in Germany are received regularly, and that without them life would be almost impossible.

To the King George's Fund for Sailors

Mr. Stewart writes:—

"The prosperity of the Colony being chiefly dependent upon the maintenance

of the many sea-routes of which it is the meeting place, small wonder that solicitude for the welfare of sailors, active in ordinary times, should now-a-days readily embrace such an opportunity as that provided by your appeal. The response to it testifies to the admiration felt in the Colony for the way in which the best traditions of the sea have been upheld by the men for whose benefit the King George's Fund is being raised."

The Secretary states in his reply:—

"A letter of thanks will be forwarded to Hongkong in due course, and, as you can well imagine, this handsome gift has been greatly appreciated by those who administer the Fund." He encloses copy of a highly appreciative acknowledgment he proposed to send to the Press.

The Secretary of Dr. Barnardo's Homes writes:—

"Such gifts from friends overseas are most cheering. It will be gratifying to you to know that probably of all the British Dominions across the seas Hongkong stands out as the most liberal by comparison with its size, and I have mentioned this fact in paragraphs in the Overseas Club publications, in the Weekly edition of the Times, the Daily Mail Overseas, and other publications which circulate in the British Dominions."

"I have received your letter of the 27th May with the enclosure of further contribution towards the funds of St. Dunstan's of £2,500 from the Hongkong War Charities Committee. Receipt for this donation is enclosed.

I propose to devote this sum to the upkeep of Convalescent and weekend residences for officers who have left their sight in the war. These are at Brighton in the winter and Bourne End in the summer, and they are of very great value to us in our work. It is nearly always happens that no officer is discharged from Hospital before he is really fit enough to take up serious work at St. Dunstan's, and we find that a stay at Brighton or Bourne End has a marvellous effect upon his general health. Outdoor recreation again—either walking, swimming, rowing or riding—has a most beneficial effect upon the general tone of a young blinded officer, and our week-end houses are of great use to us in affording facilities for these amusements and sports which do so much towards the social education of the officers, which is, of course, of as much value to them as the more practical business re-education for which they study at St. Dunstan's during the week.

"I trust that this suggestion will meet with your approval and that of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

"I hope you will convey to the members of the Committee an expression of my very sincere gratitude for their untiring interest in, and generosity towards, our work. My thanks are offered on behalf of the blind officers who gave their sight for the cause for which we are fighting, and who are giving as brave a lead to the men who are their companions in misfortune here as the lead which they gave them while in the field."

The full correspondence from which these short extracts are taken is open to any who may desire to see it at the office of the Hon. Secretary (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax), War Charities Committee, Post Office Building.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
Members of the Engineer Company when attesting should ask for the following remarks to be entered on the attestation paper:—

Attested for General Service. Served such and such time in the Engineer Company and is desirous of being posted to an Engineer unit.

APPOINTMENT.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. C. Hall to be a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from 29th July, 1918. 2nd-Lieutenant F. C. Hall is posted to "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.
No. 1 Platoon.—The parades ordered for 7th and 9th instant are hereby cancelled and the following substituted:—

Wednesday, 7th August:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections (except men who passed the Test on 2nd instant) at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

Friday, 9th August:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections as for Nos. 1 and 2 above.

Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons. The time of parade on Friday, 9th instant, is 5.30 p.m., and not as stated in Corps Order No. 9, dated 2nd August, 1918.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. C. JENKINS, C.B.

NO. 3 COMPANY, ETC.
All Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 3 Company, Ambulance and Drummers are required to attend at this Office at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, August 6th. The Chief and Staff Inspectors concerned with these units will also attend. Uniform optional.

WEEKLY PARADE REPORTS.

These reports must show men on long leave (i.e., exceeding 7 days) from the Colony, and also those generally exempted. The abbreviations I.L. and G.E. should be used.

END PRACTICES, 6 P.M.

Wednesday, August 7th; Tuesday, August 13th; Monday, August 19th; Tuesday, August 27th.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1918.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.



WALK-OVER SHOES

MENS

LIGHT WEIGHT

BROWN KID

AND MEDIUM WEIGHT

BROWN LEATHER

BOOTS

UNEQUALLED VALUE

AT

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 AND \$15.00

PER PAIR

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.



CARPETS AND RUGS

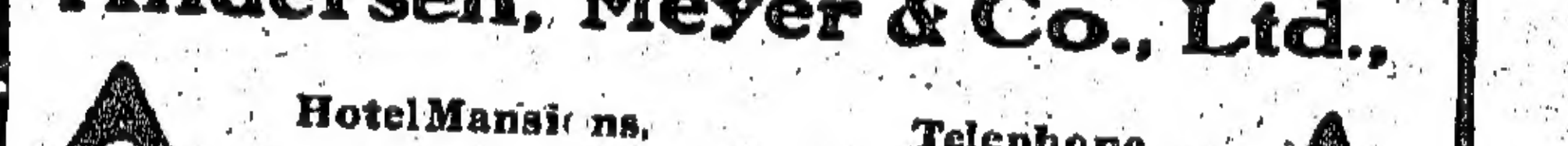
The First Shipment of Carpets and Rugs from our Kalgan Factory has now arrived.

These are Excellent Specimens. Beautiful Antique and Native Designs, Harmonious and Permanent Colours, the Best Materials, and the Finest Workmanship Throughout, made under Expert Foreign Supervision.

DISPLAYED IN OUR SHOWROOM.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions, Telephone 1990.



Powell Ltd

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

OUR

ANNUAL CASH

SALE

Commences on TUESDAY next, August 6th.

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPTS.

ODD RANGES IN LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

CLEARANCE PRICES.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THOSE having ACCOUNTS or CLAIMS against ss. "PING SUEY" must render same to the Underigned within 7 days from date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1918. [2291]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 5th instant.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1918. [2292]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 5th instant.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1918. [2293]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between HAROLD LATHAM and CHARLES REGINALD CHRISTOPHER LATHAM, both of Singapore, trading under the Firm and Style of LATHAM & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th of June, 1918.

All Debts due to or by the above-mentioned Firm of LATHAM & CO. will be collected or paid by the said HAROLD LATHAM, who will continue to carry on the Business under the same Style and Firm as heretofore.

HAROLD LATHAM,
C. R. C. LATHAM.
Singapore, 16th July, 1918. [2294]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG.

THE Steamship
"ROTORUA"

having arrived from the above port. Consignees of Cargo by her are advised that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 17th inst. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 11 a.m. by Messrs. Carrichael & Clarke.

No Fire Insurance is effected by the underigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SNOWMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1918. [2295]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1918 will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1918. [2296]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PENCE per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1918, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1918, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2/3 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918. [2297]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED BABY AMAH. Middle level district. Exceptional wages for one who can do Fancy Needlework.

Apply—
Box 2287,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2287]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST—WANTED AT ONCE for full or part time.

State terms and experience to—
"MAGELLAN,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2288]

WANTED.

FOR HOTEL in Shanghai, Experienced BOOKKEEPER, unmarried. Board and Lodging free.

Reply stating age, qualification and references to—
Box 2274,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2274]

AUCTIONS

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Battery Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Original Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
1	100	West of Kowloon, Battery Street.	feet feet feet feet	2,520	32	11,250
			47 47 60 49			

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 6th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Jossington Path, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Original Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
1	100	West of Kowloon, Jossington Path.	feet feet feet feet	1,073	10	3,738
			As per sale plan.			

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2261]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the Peak for a year. Four Bedrooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court.

Apply—
E. POTTER, Prince's Building.
[2232]

TO LET.

SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (36 miles from Victoria, B.C., and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent oysters, fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw.

Apply—
M. R. SPRINGETT, Maple Bay, B.C., Canada.
[2228]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
3000

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.

Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shumac, British Concession.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID BASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
8A, Des Vaux Road.
[2217]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shumac, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTILIGH.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2236]

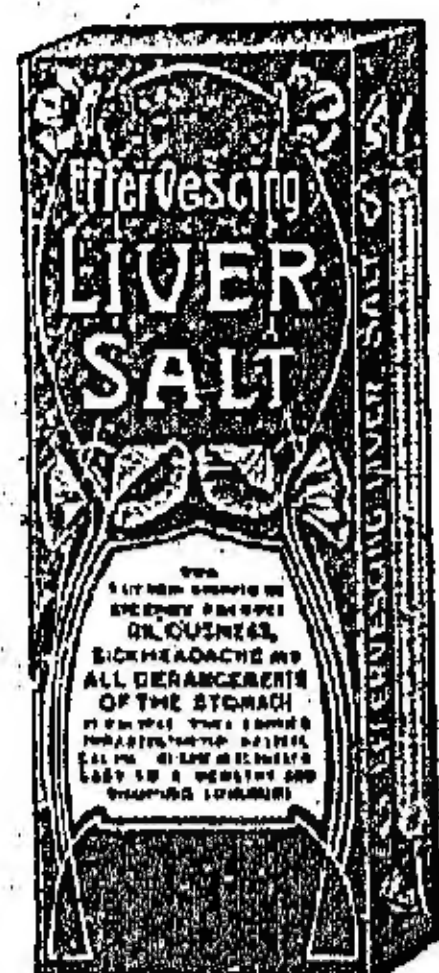
WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE-KEEPER.

Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
[2268]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S



A SAFE AND GENTLE

APERIENT

making a Pleasant, Cooling and

Refreshing Drink.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

(15)

MARRIAGE.

DAVID—COHEN.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on July 27th, JOSEPH SALEM DAVID, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Salem S. David, to ROSALINE COHEN, sister of Mrs. Mark Leichter, of San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

DEATHS.

BAKER.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on July 27th, CLIFFORD ERNEST BAKER (Messrs. Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.), aged 43 years.

PERCH.—At 44, Route Doumer, Shanghai, on July 28th, CHARLOTTE PERCH, widow of the late Captain John A. R. Perch, R.N., aged 75 years.

SPRATT.—At her residence, No. 40, Dixwell Road, Shanghai, on July 28th, Mrs. EULALIA ANNA SPRATT, aged 74 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. P. A. LOADER tenders her heartfelt thanks for the many kindly expressions of sympathy and condolences during her recent sad bereavement, also for the numerous floral tributes.

[2289]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5th AUGUST, 1918.

GERMANY'S "PEACEFUL PENETRATION" OF FRANCE.

It would require many volumes to describe in any detail Germany's "peaceful penetration" of France. By making use of two powerful means—the easy naturalisation of all German subjects and the perfect system of information placed at their disposal by an official agency such as the Schimmelpfeng Institute—the Germans were able to enter into the country as into a place already surrendered by the enemy within. In less than twenty years they managed to occupy some of the most important avenues of French life, political, military and industrial. They had a finger in enterprises which were connected with national defence as well as in those which controlled the economic life of the country. Take, for instance, the road transport which they tried to monopolize by starting a society of "Messageries Departementales par automobiles" for the purpose of covering the high-ways of France with motor-cars and lorries which were intended to

become a vital part of the transport system in time of war. It is very significant that out of five services which they attempted to exploit in one department, the Charente Inferieure, two started from a great naval base, Rochefort, one terminating in the estuary of the Gironde, near the fort of Royan. The third line followed the sea-coast, passing quite near the port of La Pallice, which is an important submarine station. The patriotism of the "Conseil General" of the "Charente Inferieure" defeated the unemancipated efforts of these pioneers of German industry by refusing the concessions they required for the establishment of that network of alien-controlled transport, but the society was, unfortunately, more successful in other regions, and even managed to obtain from the State and from several of the local authorities yearly grants which reached many thousands of pounds.

The question of aerial transport also aroused great interest in the German capitalist. Some time before the war the Germans awoke to the importance of using aeroplanes as scouts, and they centred all their attention on the problem of the application of wireless telegraphy to flying machines. The French War Office, also, realized the part that aeroplanes provided with wireless apparatus would play on the future battlefield, and the French Government gave a big order for the equipment of their principal wireless stations—the Eiffel Tower, the stations of Bordeaux, Ajaccio, Dakar and Tangier—to the "Compagnie Generale Radio-Telegraphique" which was using a German patent invented by a German of the name of Lepel. In view of the constant possibility of war between France and Germany such a policy was, to say the least, foolish. The most important point of this affair, however, was that the manager of the "Compagnie Generale Radio-Telegraphique" had a seat on the Board of the "Compagnie Universelle de Telegraphie et de Telephone sans fil" and made no secret of his intention of fostering the amalgamation of the small "Compagnie Universelle". On paper the last-named Society was to all intents and purposes a French Limited Company, with a capital of ten million francs, more than half of which, however, had been subscribed by the Commerce and Discount Bank of Berlin. In other words, that powerful German bank controlled the Compagnie Universelle, and so, quite naturally, its director was offered the post of Vice-President, for it would have been a little too obvious if the Chairmanship of that French company had been given to a pure German. But why, it may be asked, had the Discount Bank taken such a practical interest in that French Society? At that time wireless companies were in the early stage of experiment, and offered more inducement to a Government who could afford to spend money in the hope of obtaining results useful for the defence of the country than to individuals who sought to turn them into prosperous commercial undertakings. The importance to Germany of having the control of an enterprise which might one day be of national value to France in time of war is evident.

Through its many friends in France, Germany had a thousand other ways of insinuating its products into the complex machinery which was vital to the economic life of its hated rival. Let us take as an illustration of Germany's successful conquest of French industry the story of the machine-oil made by the German firm of Stern-Stonneborn for the Grands Moulins de Corbeil, managed, of course, by a naturalized Frenchman. This oil was adopted exclusively by the French War Office for the motor transport of the French Army. In view of the economic war which seems likely to follow the present military struggle it is worthy of note, in passing, that the firm consented in most cases to a heavy rebate on their average prices in order to cut out of their own market the French makers of machine-oil, and if this unfair competition had been allowed to go on a few years longer Messrs. Stern and Stonneborn would most likely have succeeded in obtaining a monopoly throughout France. Meanwhile, the German Government, realising fully the national importance of motor transport, of zeppelins, and of internal combustion engines, decided that it would itself manufacture all the motor fuel necessary for the use of motors in the Army and the Navy. Thus, in contrast to the confident attitude adopted by

the French authorities, all the carburant required by the German Army was to be produced in Germany by the State. Fortunately, the French Government was made to realise just in time the grave danger of granting to a German company the exclusive privilege of supplying the French Army with all the carburant required by its motors.

The attention of the French public was drawn to Germany's hold in almost every department of French activity more than a year before the war. That the result was so disappointing can only be explained by the circumstance that for the previous forty years the secret agents of Germany had worked unceasingly to narcotize and enfeeble the national spirit in France. In this task they were helped by the crowd of financiers, German in name and origin, who created in various circles of Paris society that atmosphere of cosmopolitan corruption which was so vividly reflected in the plays of Henry Bernstein. Another element which also contributed to the success of German propaganda was the wide dissemination by German agents of Socialistic and International ideas, which tended to abolish all notions of duty either towards the country or towards its sacred institutions, and only proclaimed the rights of the masses to a self-indulgence leading to anarchy and Bolshevism. Having thus corrupted the minds and the souls of a handful of French and of English, the Germans thought they had vitiated both nations, and that it would be as easy to conquer these crumbling rivals as it has been to seduce and ruin the weak and ignorant Russians. They have learned their mistake.

Mr. F. C. Hall has been appointed a 2nd-Lieut. in the Hongkong Defence Corps with effect from the 29th July, 1918.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th July, 1918, amounted to 62,000 tons, and sales to 62,083 tons.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday:—Bubonic plague, 2 (1 death); cerebrospinal fever, 2; diphtheria, 1 (1 death); enteric fever, 1.

The Tank figures from north Japan as last reported are as follows:—Tokio (down to the 13th instant) 2162,000, and Yokohama (down to the 19th instant) 2187,378, making a total of 2319,378.

Dr. G. D. R. Black and Dr. Irvine W. Kew have been appointed members of the Dental Board for a term of three years, with effect from the 2nd August, 1918, vice Dr. O. Marriett and Dr. F. H. Kew, resigned.

Mr. C. H. Gale has been nominated a member of a Board of Arbitrators appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lot No. 2310 in Survey District IV.

The death in France is reported of Captain George C. Dell Clarke, M.C., of the Royal Air Force, who resigned a good position in Messrs. Samuel's office in Kobe three years ago in order to volunteer for military service.

Messrs. Lo and Lo ask us to state that Mr. Cser Clarke repudiates the statement made at the Police Court on Friday that he admitted that "through his fault or that of his clerk he had failed to inform the manager (of the Empire Theatre) that the licence, which had been sent on July 2nd or 3rd for renewal, had been suspended."

Two first-rate concerts were held at Lyemum on Wednesday and Thursday last, the whole of the talent being provided by the men of the R.G.A. Company stationed there. The various items were thoroughly appreciated, and both concerts were attended by practically the whole Company, including the men stationed at Devil's Peak. The Services Entertainment Fund kindly gave a donation which enabled cigarettes and refreshments to be supplied each evening. The success of the entertainments was largely due to the efforts of C.Q.M.S. Clark, R.G.A. The programme was contributed to by Gr. T. Wright, Cpl. H. Glead, C.Q.M.S. Clark, Gr. E. Sharp, Br. B. Perkins, Cpl. H. Mann, Gr. A. Gregory, Gr. O. Jones, Gr. W. Tourle, Gr. R. Gough, Gr. W. Middleton, Gr. E. Sharp, Gr. F. Lee, Gr. W. Middleton, Gr. T. Wright, Gr. S. Brown. The accompanist was Gr. Blagborough. The entertainment concluded with a dramatic sketch entitled, "The Ellesmere Necklace," in which the cast was as follows:—"Lord Ellesmere," Cpl. H. Glead; "Lady Violet" (his daughter), Gr. W. Ostle; "Dexter Travers" (a friend), Gr. O. Jones; "Stanley West" (home on leave), Gr. C. Blagborough; "Desmond Towers" (a cracksmen), C.Q.M.S. Clark.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A DANGEROUS SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

PEKING, August 2nd.

General Semenov's defeat at Manchuli and withdrawal ten miles into Manchuria, followed by the Bolsheviks, has created a dangerous situation, to meet which the Chinese Government is despatching Yuan Shih-kai's Model Army, which had been intended for participation in the war in France.

GERMAN MILITARY ADVISERS FOR REVOLTING TIBETANS.

The Government has received a report from the Administration at the Szechuan frontier that the Tibetans have revolted and have Germans as military advisers.

GERMANS BUYING CATTLE IN MONGOLIA.

German agents have purchased huge quantities of cattle in Mongolia.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] JAPAN'S OFFER.

PEKING, August 4th.

The Japanese Minister at Peking has announced that Japan will return the Boxer indemnity to China if she is allowed to establish iron-factories in China.

LUK WING TING WANTS PEACE.

Lam Shiu-pui, the Peking delegate, has reported that General Luk Wing-ting is desirous of peace.

Wong Chim-yuen, Tschun of Hupeh, has requested the Peking Government to enter into peace negotiations.

[THROUGH NEUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

COMMENTS BY "THE TIMES."

LONDON, August 2nd.

At a meeting of the China Association, Mr. Anderson drew attention to the grievance of men of the British Services in China owing to their salaries being reckoned in sterling and paid in dollars, which were now worth 3/6 as compared with 1/6 before the war.

The Times comments that the Government's decision last year to bear half the loss in exchange does not go very far. It is believed that an Inter-Departmental Committee agreed that further revision was necessary as regards Consular and Diplomatic pay, but that there are still difficulties in the way of doing anything more for the Naval and Military Services.

The Times says that the whole position is eminently unsatisfactory. It seems particularly curious that the offer which it is understood the Hongkong Government made to bear the whole loss on exchange by the Naval and Military Services during the war had been declined at Home.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9.30 a.m., August 3rd.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

7.58 p.m., August 3rd.

Cyclone or typhoon in 139 degrees Long.

E., 20 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

9.5 a.m., August 4th.

Cyclone or typhoon N.W. of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER STABBED.

A DOZEN WOUNDS ON EACH.

The Police of Sam Shiu Po Station sent to the Government Civil Hospital, on Friday morning, two women—the mistress of a junk and her daughter—both suffering from about a dozen cuts and stab wounds. Both are reported to be in a critical condition.

The same morning, a man was sent to the Government Civil Hospital by the Yau-mai Police, suffering from stab wounds. In this case, also, very little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The Police are investigating the matter.

THE WAR.

SOISSONS RECAPTURED BY THE FRENCH:

IMMEDIATE ENEMY RETREAT CERTAIN.

MUTINY IN BULGARIAN ARMY: TROOPS DEMAND IMMEDIATE PEACE.

PRIME MINISTER ON GREAT BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC POLICY.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

INCREASED HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Festubert, also six in a successful raid northward of Albert.

There was increased hostile artillery firing southward of the Somme and southward of Ypres.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Patrols brought in a few prisoners in the Loere sector.

We successfully raided to the east of Dikrich Lake, taking prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active to the north of Bethune.

ENEMY AERODROMES ATTACKED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation, states:—We dropped over 24 tons of bombs on August 1st. A large number of these were directed at an aerodrome from a very low height.

During the raid by two of our squadrons we greatly damaged hangars and 16 machines were set on fire. One machine was blown to pieces on the ground.

We brought down 12 enemy aeroplanes and drove down three out of control.

Our night-fliers also shot down two enemy night-bombers over their own aerodromes. Two British machines are missing.

We dropped at night 10 tons of bombs on railway lines, stations and aerodromes.

We again heavily bombed the above-mentioned aerodromes.

All our machines returned.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was heavy air fighting on July 31st. We brought down 26 aeroplanes and drove down 9 uncontrollable. Four British machines have not returned.

We dropped fifteen tons of bombs, with good effect.

We dropped at night over 23 tons of bombs, heavily damaging several railways, including those at Cambrai and Lille. Many direct hits were observed and a number of large fires were started.

TOTAL FURTHER CAPTURES.

LONDON, August 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our patrols during the night captured several prisoners in the neighbourhood of Meris.

We captured during July 4,500, including 89 officers.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN POSITION PRECARIOUS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The position of the Germans in the Marne-Aisne pocket is daily becoming more precarious. Last night's communiqué shows that the Allied grip on the neck of the salient is tightening.

AMERICANS CAPTURE VILLAGE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

An American communiqué states:—There were vigorous local actions on the Oureq arising out of our attacks and enemy counter-attacks at several points.

We captured the village of Clerges and advanced beyond.

Otherwise, the situation in this vicinity is unchanged.

IMPORTANT FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A communiqué states:—North of the Oureq the French, in liaison with British units, drove back the enemy from positions between Plessier-Huleu and the river.

We carried a height north of Grand-Rozoy, advanced beyond the village of Beugnoux and reached Cramoille and Cramaille, realising here an advance of three kilometres.

We captured 600 prisoners. Southwards we took possession of Clermes and Meuniers wood.

North of the Dormans-Rheims road, after desperate fighting, we conquered the village of Romigny, taking 100 prisoners. Since July 15th on the battle-front of the Marne and Champagne 33,400 Germans have been captured, including 674 officers.

GERMANS IN AWKWARD POSITION.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last night, says that General Mangin commanded the Allied attack north of the Oureq. Its results are most interesting, because it gives us views of the enemy rear as far as Fismes and puts the Germans in a most awkward position.

CAPTURE OF GRAND ROZOY.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing late on Thursday evening, says:—The English and Scottish troops co-operated in the French attack on Plessier-Huleu in the Fere-en-Tardenois sector. The infantry attacked at four in the morning, aided by squadrons of light tanks, which were very useful in this region of deep valleys and steep hillsides. The enemy resisted in a very determined fashion. Every thicket, hedge, machinegun and woods and villages are all organised fortresses which must be outflanked and taken singly. Nevertheless, the Allies advanced considerably, and by six o'clock the important Hill 205, a mile north-east of Grand Rozoy, was taken, and two hours later the Anglo-French batteries had taken up new positions on the captured ground.

The Germans depended mainly on machine-guns and made little use of their guns. They counter-attacked heavily farther north against the Scottish troops at Buzancy, but our troops are holding them magnificently.

THE BRITISH ROLE.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The Havas Correspondent on the British front dwells on the importance of the rôle played by the British divisions under Generals Berthelot and Mangin. They appeared in Champagne on July 20th and in a week, besides the important positions of Courton, Marfaux, Chaumazy and Bligny, captured 1,165 prisoners, 150 machine-guns and 32 guns and advanced to an average depth of five miles.

General Berthelot in a special order says that the British have earned undying fame.

ENEMY'S PLANS.

It is believed possible that the Germans in the next few months will transfer troops from the West for an attack either on Italy or in the Balkans.

There are also indications that the Germans, in conjunction with the Finns, will shortly assume the offensive in northern Russia, against the southern part of the Murman railway.

ALLIED RESERVES OUTNUMBER ENEMY'S.

LONDON, August 1st.

Reuter's Agency learns that for the first time since March 21st the fresh reserves at the disposal of the Allies considerably outnumber the fresh reserves at the disposal of the enemy, despite the fact that the enemy is still substantially numerically superior on the whole front. Still it is likely that the Germans will retire in their own time to the Vesle line, and probably ultimately to the Aisne. Prince Rupprecht now possesses only twenty fresh divisions.

IMMEDIATE ENEMY RETREAT CERTAIN.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The latest news shows that the French at 1.30 p.m. to-day advanced two to three miles on a front of 25 miles between the Ardre river and the hamlet of Taux.

North of Hartennes the advance was slow, but last night it was very rapid.

This morning the Germans are burning the villages east of the Oureq. Cohan Polilly is in flames.

The German Army is now facing west and is being fired on in the back and the enemy reserves are also under fire. Immediate retreat behind the Vesle and possibly on the Aisne is regarded as certain, involving the collapse of the Crown Prince's offensive, after which the Germans will be unable to attack extensively until the autumn, when the 1920 class will be available.

The line now runs from one mile north of the Ardre by Ville Tardenois and Romilly, thence to Vezilly, south of Coulonges, Ory and Droizy to Taux.

Our reserves are now greater than the enemy's, whose best troops have been greatly thinned and badly mauled. The German 1820 class will provide about 400,000 men.

FRENCH CAPTURE WOODS AND VILLAGES.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, says:—The advance on General Mangin's front continues.

We occupied Hartennes Wood.

South of the wood we brought our line to Cramaille and Saponay. In the centre we reached two miles beyond Sergy.

The enemy's resistance is more feeble on the central sector than on the flanks.

On the eastern flank of the salient we took the wood a mile east of Romigny. Our patrols advanced 1,000 yards north of Ville Tardenois.

The enemy pressed on all sides. His communications were swept by our guns. He is retreating reluctantly and continually. Our unrelenting pressure is bringing results.

It is expected that the Crown Prince's reserves are being exhausted more rapidly than ours.

CAPTURE OF SOISSONS.

PARIS, August 3rd.

A communiqué states:—The attack which was carried out during the last two days by French and Allied troops north of the Marne obtained complete success.

We pressed hard on the whole line. The Germans were forced to abandon their position of resistance, which was organised between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville Tardenois, and to expedite their retreat.

On the left French troops entered Soissons.

Further south we crossed the Crise on its whole length.

In the centre we progressed on a wide front. North of the Oureq we advanced beyond Arcy and Ste. Restitut and penetrated Boide-Dole. Further east we took possession of Coulonges.

On the right we took possession of Goussencourt, Villers Egron and Ville Tardenois.

On this part of the front we carried our lines five kilometres north of the Dormans-Rheims road on the general line of Vezilly-Chery.

Between the Ardre and the Vesle we occupied Geux and Thillois.

During July 31st seven German aeroplanes were brought down. Twenty-two tons of explosives were dropped on aviation grounds between the Aisne and the Vesle and cantonnements, and bivouacs in the valleys of the Ardre and the Vesle.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A communiqué states:—We progressed during the night north of the Marne.

BITTER INFANTRY FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters telegraphed on Thursday evening:—It would be a mistake to suppose that a tremendous struggle is in progress on the American front and that the results are inadequate. Fighting is really on a comparatively small scale. The infantry fighting has been very bitter, but the guns have been little used, suggesting that our commanders' purpose is, maybe, to hold the enemy rather than hurry the advance.

BRITISH TROOPS THANKED.

PARIS, August 2nd.

In an Order of the Day, General Berthelot, in connection with the British participation in the victorious counter-offensive, states:—Only just arrived and anxious to have the honour of participating in the counter-offensive which stopped the furious enemy onslaught on the Marne and which has begun to throw him back in disorder northward: hastening its movements and reducing to a minimum duration its reconnoitring operations, your Army Corps threw itself eagerly into the fray. Harassing and worrying the enemy, after ten successive days' fighting the British troops made their own the valley of the Ardre, bountifully watered with their blood. Thanks to the heroic courage and proverbial tenacity of the sons of Great Britain, the continued and repeated efforts of this brave Army Corps have not been in vain.

Twenty-one officers and over 13,000 men have been taken prisoners and 140 machine-guns and 400 guns captured. Four enemy Divisions were successively roughly handled and driven back to the upper valley of the Ardre. You reconquered also the heights dominating it in the north and south. That is the achievement of the British in the accomplishments of the Fifth Army. Scottish Highlanders, sons of Yorkshire, Australian and New Zealand horsemen, you have one and all added to the glorious page of your history. Marfaux, Chaumazy and Montagne Bligny, those splendid yards will be written in letters of gold in the annals of your regiments. Your French friends will remember your marvellous bravery and perfect comradeship in arms.

THE TURNING POINT.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The situation on the Western Front is regarded as extremely good, exceeding the best anticipations. General Mangin's latest coup puts the seal on the Allied counter-stroke of July 18th as the turning point of the campaign and the whole war, and very interesting developments are confidently expected at once. The new gains north-east of Ouchy-le-Chateau and east of Sergy—two arms of the pincers—are squeezing the Huns at vital points and are likely to compel a hasty retirement behind the Vesle, the only alternative being to throw in big forces under disadvantageous conditions.

IMPORTANT ALLIED ADVANCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The advance of August 1st was on a front of five miles to a maximum depth of three miles. It resulted in the capture of the whole ridge forming the watershed between the Oureq and the Aisne.

The advance is almost the most important event since the Germans retired from the Marne, because the Allies' new positions command the whole area northward and take in the flank and rear of the whole western gate whereby the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery. The general effect of the advance will be to expedite the German retirement.

FRENCH CAPTURE VILLAGE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The French have captured the village of Goussencourt, south of Vezilly.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

ALLIED WEDGE IN ENEMY LINE.

PARIS, August 2nd.

Each of the three Armies under Generals Mangin, De Goutte and Berthelot yesterday made a very important advance into the German line of resistance, which the *Gazette Frankfurt* had qualified as definite.

General Mangin with the British forces drove a wedge into the enemy line by capturing on the north bank of the Oureq a long crest of hills overlooking a plateau 200 metres high, which is being used as a capital observatory. The wedge thus thrust into the German salient will considerably hinder General Bachmar's army, who sticks to the Soissons hinge and wants to keep it at all costs. Meunier Wood formed on the Germans' left a large bastion and an advanced citadel for the enemy's resistance.

General De Goutte's army, with the Americans in co-operation, was remarkably successful in capturing that wood at the outset.

On the Dormans-Rheims road the village of Romilly, two kilometres west of Ville Tardenois, was captured by General Berthelot's Army. Ville Tardenois is outflanked and it seems to be the last German bulge in the direction of the Marne and must soon be evacuated to escape hemming in.

The foe's definite line of resistance, such as established by General Ludendorff, is broken at several points, and it seems it must soon fall back level with the river Vesle.

Our continuous success prove that we still have the initiative of the battle over the enemy and can force our will upon him.

JAPANESE MINISTERS OF WAR CONGRATULATE FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, August 2nd.

Lieut. General Kouchima, the Japanese Minister of War, has sent a telegram to M. Clemenceau saying:—"Please accept my best wishes for the actual operations to develop in such a way as to give the enemy a final knock-out blow."

CHINA CONGRATULATES FRANCE.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The President of the Chinese Republic has sent to the President of the French Republic a telegram of congratulation for "the victories of the valiant Allied troops just gained in France."

Field-Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has sent a telegram to the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, saying that "the new victory on the Marne fills the Chinese nation with joy, more so since she is full of confidence of the success of the cause we defend together."

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRMEN RAID CATTARO AND DURAZZO.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Admiralty reports:—Our Adriatic formations co-operated with the Italian air forces in the recent raids on Cattaro and Durazzo and in land operations in Valona. In connection with the latter a British machine landed within the enemy lines, but the pilot and observer were rescued the following day when the Allies captured an Austrian aerodrome.

GENERAL RAIDING.

We raided bridges and stations on the Oriental Railway, damaging the line, rolling-stock and buildings. During the reconnaissance of the coast northward of Imbros we observed 13 caiques. We destroyed one and damaged two.

We also bombed a new aerodrome at Uzunkefiri, destroying one hangar. We twice raided Nagara and Galata between 28th and 29th July, and dropped over half a ton of bombs, starting fires. One British machine has not returned. We successfully bombed the basin and dockyard at Constantinople at midnight on July 27th.

GERMAN BASES BOMBED.

Over fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on Zebruggen, Bruges Docks and Ostend. We also bombed enemy shipping in home waters, directly hitting a destroyer with a 230lb. bomb, causing columns of smoke to arise.

Between July 25th and 31st we destroyed 15 aeroplanes and shot down 12 uncontrollable.

Five British machines have not returned, of which one landed in Holland. One British seaplane was shot down in flames and two of the crew were drowned.

GERMAN TOWN BOMBED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Air Ministry reports:—Yesterday a squadron started out to bomb Cologne, but being enveloped in clouds it turned and dropped bombs on factories at Duren, causing a fire. All the machines returned.

A second formation attacked railway shops at Treves. These were heavily attacked by a large number of hostile machines, of which three were destroyed. One British machine has not returned.

THE TONDERN RAID.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that in the recent British air raid on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern two Zeppelins were completely destroyed.

AIR RAID ON ROUEN.

ROUEN, August 2nd.

One was killed and four wounded at Havre, while there were no casualties at Rouen in the air-raid on Wednesday night.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIFTH YEAR OF THE WAR. KAISER WILHELM'S PROCLAMATION.

AMSTERDAM, August 1st.

A Berlin message states that the Kaiser, in a proclamation to the German people, says they have proved worthy of the tremendous task which Providence has assigned to them by four years of hard struggle and memorable deeds.

"The American armies and numerical superiority do not frighten us" is the outstanding phrase in the extended report of the Kaiser's proclamation, cabled last evening, which further states that Germany must and shall continue to fight until the enemy's will to destruction is broken.

KING OF BAVARIA'S PROCLAMATION.

The King of Bavaria in a proclamation says:—"It is not our fault that we enter the fifth year of the war. Our opponents are not yet ready for peace. We must, therefore, continue to fight and shoulder all our troubles and hardships in the sure confidence of victory."

"THE FAIR FAME OF GERMANY"

We have neglected nothing to restore peace, but the enemy do not yet want peace. They shamelessly smirch the fair fame of Germany with calumnies and declare that Germany must be annihilated. We must, therefore, continue to fight until our enemies acknowledge our right to exist."

THE EX-TSAR'S FAMILY.

MADRID, August 2nd.

On the initiative of King Alfonso, the Foreign Minister has approached Russia with a view to the removal to Spain of the widow and children of the ex-Tsar.

GENERALISSIMO FOCH'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Viscount French, speaking at Belfast, said that Generalissimo Foch's exhibition of leadership and military genius would cause his name to rank in history among the world's greatest commanders. His splendid achievements were also largely due to that unity of command secured by Mr. Lloyd George.

AN IRISH RENEGADE SENTENCED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Lance-Corporal Dowling, who has been sentenced to death by shooting, has had his sentence commuted to servitude for life.

The charges against Lance-Corporal Dowling were that, while prisoner-of-war in a German camp at Leuburg, he joined an Irish brigade, raised by the Germans and endeavoured to induce others to join and also attempted to aid the enemy by landing in Ireland.

BULGARIAN ARMY IN MUTINY.

IMMEDIATE PEACE DEMANDED

LONDON, August 2nd.

A telegram to Amsterdam from Germany states that a serious mutiny broke out last week in the Bulgarian Army, the troops demanding an immediate peace.

Intense dissatisfaction prevails at the front, owing to under-feeding. All indications point to an impending revolution. Soldiers threw missiles at the Turkish Legation. A special guard was requested and given to the German Legation.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.


GERMANY DEMANDS PUNISHMENT OF EICHORN'S ASSASSINS.

ZURICH, August 2nd.

Dr. Helfferich has sent a note to M. Trotsky demanding the severest punishment of the murderers of Field-Marshal von Eichorn, and also the destruction of the hotbeds of anti-German intrigue in Moscow and Petrograd.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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G. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, or African desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Customs Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

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Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!
Can always be had.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR BILL VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in moving a vote of credit for £700,000,000, said that this large amount was not due to an increase in the rate of expenditure, but simply dictated by the convenience of Parliament. The Allies now owed us £1,400,000,000, as compared with £1,332,000,000 at the end of the last financial year, while the Dominions owed us £208,000,000, as compared with £194,000,000. Russia owed us £698,000,000, France £402,000,000, Italy £312,000,000 and the other Allies £119,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised the value of this assistance to the Allies. Until America came into the war this assistance was as vital as the work of the British Navy. We could not praise too highly what the Dominions had done in the war, but it was very proper that the Prime Minister of New Zealand had depicted what the Mother Country had done. The irrecoverable expenditure for 104 days had been £547,000,000, or £231,000 sterling daily below the estimate. The recoverable expenditure for the same period amounted to £176,500,000, exceeding the estimate by £370,500 daily. From October 2nd last year, when the system of continuous borrowing was begun, to July 27th, £1,028,000,000 had been raised by the sale of War Bonds and War Savings Certificates. The results had far exceeded his expectations.

The vote of credit was passed unanimously.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ON ECONOMIC POLICY

LONDON, August 1st.

The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:

Replying to a deputation of 200 manufacturers, introduced by Sir Edward Carson at the House of Commons, on July 31st, who urged an early declaration of the Government's economic policy, the Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Mr. Bonar Law, emphasised that such a declaration was being delayed by war pre-occupation; also the necessity for keeping touch and being in complete accord with the Dominions and the Allies. The Government had been discussing the problem with the Dominions in the last few weeks and had had discussions with the Allies before America entered the war. So far America had not expressed an opinion on the Paris Resolutions, and it was vitally important that the policy of the United States and the policy of Great Britain should completely agree. (Cheers.)

All he could say at present was that he was very hopeful, because inter-Allied agreement on these great problems meant that the economic fate of the world would be in the hands of the Allies. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, the Prime Minister emphasised the necessity of securing essential industries against unfair attack and unfair competition. These industries were essential not merely from a commercial point of view but from the point of view of national defence. He did not doubt that they would reach an agreement on the subject. No Government could possibly avoid giving the earliest and deepest consideration to the matter. The longer the war lasted the sterner must be the economic terms to be imposed on the foe. (Cheers.) The sooner the foe realised that the better. We must be in a position to determine what would be fair conditions without having them imposed by the will of the enemy. He agreed that immediately after peace there would be industrial dislocation. One of the great difficulties would be where and how to get raw materials. Transport difficulties would also prevail during the first years of peace. These questions demanded the most careful consideration combined with a complete understanding with the Allies and Dominions.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say no one ever dreamt of continuing the present system of Government control after the war. He agreed that this country's strength before the war lay very largely in the ingenuity, self-reliance, adaptability and resource of individual effort. At the same time there was a lesson from the war in which States had done good work in assisting and encouraging industries, coupled with magnificent effort amongst industrialists. Magnificently as the business and industrial communities had shown a capacity to

organise for war he quite agreed that when the war was over the present, absolutely necessary interference in business by the State must disappear. During the transition period they were not going to get raw material, without considerable Government interference. They must also organise transport. They had to see that the Dominions receiving their fair share. British manufacturers and the Allies also would be entitled to receive the assistance of Great Britain in the re-equipment of the essential conditions of their industrial and national life. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps a business order might come from an enemy source more remunerative than an order from Great Britain, the Dominions or the Allies. He thought they ought to see that the people who had been fighting together should be served first. (Cheers.) Don't let us make the mistake of dissolving partnership at the moment fighting ends. The world won't come right immediately after the war, and if you dissolve partnership with all these great peoples—a partnership cemented with blood—there will be men quite ready to take advantage of it, even when the war is over. Therefore, it is vital that when the war is over and the transition period has come, when there will not be enough to go round, we must keep the partnership going and help each other to the end so that the brotherhood shall remain. (Cheers.)

The Prime Minister deprecated a revival of past controversies. "Let us consider the problem anew," he said. "It is the best way of proceeding. It is the only way we can secure absolute national unity. I shall be very surprised if you not quite satisfied with the Government's statement when made, but, first, we must get in closer contact with the Allies and see that there is no declaration that will in the least interfere with Allied concord, good-will and cooperation, but be assured it will be the chief concern of the Government to see that the great industries on which the strength of the country depends, shall be developed and strengthened." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law, following Mr. Lloyd George, dealt with the question of control, and said the Government was anxious to abandon war-time restrictions as soon as possible and to allow individual competition to have free play. He pointed out that perfect freedom at the end of the war was impossible. If free play then was to be allowed he fully believed that a corner, perhaps organised by old enemies, would arise in almost all staple raw materials. One of the lessons of the war was the necessity of thinking not only of the profits the manufacturers could make but of the conditions of the men who worked for them. The war rendered one step easier, which was an immense move forward in the whole conception of the trade policy, namely, this Government's acknowledgment of the principle that we were one Empire, and if Preference within the Empire were established he was convinced that the whole country would endorse the Government's decision. One of the lessons of the war was the necessity to produce, where possible, such things as were essential for preserving the country's safety and independence, and the best way to this was to get the largest possible amount of unity and support in any plan the Government proposed to adopt.

Mr. Bonar Law believed that if the conditions of labour were to be maintained there must at least be stability in the Home market. He emphasised that Government consideration in this matter was difficult and complicated, owing to the fact that they must think of their Allies. Fortunately, a very large percentage of essential raw materials were within the Empire, and the question of Preference was going to be an immense advantage to the whole Empire, because the Dominions' present policy of placing their produce at the disposal of the Empire would continue after the war. He was confident that the statement which the Government would be able to make would not conflict with the views of any of the Allies, especially America, whose goodwill was vital.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.
QUESTION OF DOMESTIC POLICY.

LONDON, August 1st.

In order to clear up any misunderstanding, Mr. Walter Long, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, stated that the decision regarding Imperial Preference, which he recently announced, was arrived at by the British and not the Imperial War Cabinet, and must be regarded as a question of domestic policy.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman drew attention to Sir Robert Borden's statements made on July 31st regarding Imperial Preference. Mr. Bonar Law replied that there was nothing in Sir Robert Borden's speech which was in any way inconsistent with his (Mr. Bonar Law's) previous statement in the House. The question of a special fiscal policy to be adopted by the United Kingdom or the Dominions must be settled by each independently. The Imperial Government had put itself in line with the Dominions by deciding to give preference to duties existing or subsequently to be imposed.

NAME OF GERMANY ANATHEMA.

PROOF OF REGENERACY ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, August 1st.

Speaking at a Canadian luncheon in London, Sir Robert Borden said that a ruler shock than any yet experienced was necessary to break the unholy spell which the Kaiser and his militarists had cast over the German people. There were preliminary indications that the shock might not be far distant. Apart from the battle shock of armies, the Allies had resources and power on which attention was being centred. For example, the mastery of the air was passing to the Allies, and if the war could not be carried into Germany by land or sea, it could be hurled at her from the air. Those who rejoiced at the martyrdom of other nations must learn the real meaning and horror which they had forced upon the world. The Allies, especially Great Britain and the United States, had another most powerful resource, the possibilities of which the enemy was beginning to realise. Great Britain and the United States, through their command of natural resources and raw materials, could place upon the industrial and commercial development of Germany a restriction against which she would struggle vainly. Germany must be made to clearly understand that this tremendous world-wide power would be exercised relentlessly, not against regenerative Germany, but against the Germany of today. Let Germany prove herself regenerate by ending the unclean spirit of militarism and the sordid lust of world domination and by making such poor compensation as was possible for all the evil she had wrought. Then we would listen to her, but until then her name would be anathema.

FRANCE WILL CONTINUE SACRIFICES.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Senate has passed the Bill for the census of the 1920 class, preparatory to calling up the class if necessary. M. Clemenceau said that France had made enormous sacrifices, but would go on doing everything necessary for victory.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 1st.

Reuter's Agency learns that a detachment of Jugo Slavs, all volunteers, who were formerly Austrian prisoners in Russia, greatly assisted the Allied landing on the Murman Coast. They traversed Russia from Odessa to Archangel and occupied strategic points on the Murman Railway. They beat off German and Finnish assaults. A large number of these Jugo Slavs were in a pitiful condition. They have been collected and sent to Allied hospitals. Fit and unfit men have been re-equipped and they will prove of the greatest value to the Allied cause.

ADMIRAL HALSEY HONOURED

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Press Bureau announces that the K.C.M.G. has been conferred upon Rear-Admiral Halsey.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 1st.

Silver is steady. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—Price and tone are both unchanged. After eating a farthing Shanghai exchange happened to be 92d. again. It is said the United States is not making purchases to replace the melted dollars.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACKS DEFEATED.

LONDON, August 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, stated:—That the German took the offensive on the American front, which is the centre of the salient, is the most significant of yesterday's events. Their attacks were genuine efforts to gain ground, though all were defeated. This indicates either that the enemy is more confident that he can resist our advance or is under the pressing necessity to hold it up a little longer. He has left a lot of men beside the Orge, some of the best, which means that he thought the gain in one day worth paying a big price for, since he probably had 8,000 men put out of action on a front of a mile and a half—a big price for a beating, for our front still goes forward. General Degoutil received the correspondents to-day and expressed admiration for the American troops.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, says the heaviest fighting on the American front yesterday was round the ruined village of Cierges, two miles south-east of Sergy. It had been a stumbling block to the advance for some days. The village lies in a deep hollow and there is a ten feet layer of gas in it, hence it is emphatically a village of the dead. The battle rages round the surrounding hills, the Germans cleverly defending themselves with machine-guns, especially at Belle Vue farm, just north of Cierges, where the wheatfields gave excellent cover. Meanwhile bitter fighting continues between Sergy and Serignes, where the Germans are also resisting desperately.

MAGNIFICENT FEAT OF ARMS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday morning and describing the work of the Scottish Division in General Mangin's Army on the Aisne and the Ourcq, and their heroic courage and endurance, stated:—The Division had been in the Artras sector for seven months and when sent to the Marne had to make a night march of ten miles to the front in unknown country to relieve the Americans. They arrived at midnight and were ordered to attack at dawn. The Germans waiting for the attack. Their guns, especially the heavies, were probably more numerous in this sector than anywhere else on the battlefield. The Division at midnight was in line on the Chaudun Plateau, facing the Soisson-Chatou Thierry road. The plateau is flat and shelterless except for a few small woods, and was already strewn with dead Germans and American cans.

A French Division attacked at dawn and met with the strongest resistance. The German machine-guns took them on the flank. The Scots advanced a considerable distance and consolidated the new front, despite a very vigorous opposition.

The American artillery, seeing the British were unable to move up the guns in time, volunteered to remain in the sector and help the Division. The offer was accepted and the American gunners rendered excellent service. This attack was made on the morning of July 23rd, and for three days the Division held the new line under terrible fire, and on July 25th they attacked the village, parkland chateau of Buzancy. The first wave swept through the village and captured the heights beyond. The remaining waves and to clear up the village, and exposed warriors participating described it as one of the hardest fights of the war, as the village was stiffer with machine-guns and surrounded by deep caves which were veritable fortresses and where the Germans fought to the last most determinedly. The men had to scale a wall singly under machine-gunning and tackle machine-gun nests separately. The fight was won by the evening, with over 250 prisoners, after a terrible struggle. It was a magnificent feat of arms and will be remembered as one of the finest annals in British history.

ANOTHER FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, stated:—General Mangin's Army attacked this morning between Plessier Huet and Fereen-Tardenois.

Our troops, progressing favourably, have occupied Hill 205.

The operation is highly interesting, because it gives us views of the enemy's rear to Fismes and puts the enemy in the Harennes-Croisy salient in a very awkward position.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY TRIBUTE TO ALLIED AIR FORCE.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Press Bureau points out the significance of the admission by German journalists of the effectiveness of the Allied air works.

The Cologne Gazette on July 18th stated: The unprecedented employment of enemy aerial forces was particularly embarrassing to our communications. The Marne bridges were frequently destroyed by Allied aviators and must be rebuilt under the most difficult conditions.

The Strasbourg Post of July 18th stated: The enemy profits with the greatest obstinacy by every advantage in the field of battle. He employs heavy artillery and aerial forces not only to bring us to a halt, but to push us back and snatch our gains.

The Press Bureau comments that this is particularly pleasing in view that the American Air Force is stated to be as large as the whole pre-war Army and the Royal Air Force has multiplied its personnel two hundred times and is consistently increasing it.

Africa.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA

LOURENCO-MARQUES, August 1st.

The Anglo-Portuguese pursuing column engaged the enemy between Namimari and Namoa between 22nd and 24th July, inflicting heavy losses.

Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALBANIAN OPERATION

ENEMY SUCCESS CLAIMED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

An Austrian official message says:—We captured the first lines north-west and north-east of Berat and considerable territory on a twenty-miles front. We are following up the enemy.

AERIAL WARFARE.

LONDON, August 1st.

A British Italian official message states: Our aeroplanes yesterday destroyed 6 machines and drove down three out of control. Four British machines did not return.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PORTUGUESE BARQUE SUN

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

The Navy Department announces that a German submarine sank the Portuguese barque Porto, from Havana, 550 miles off the Atlantic coast, on July 27. The crew of 18 were landed at an American port by a British steamer. The Porto was destroyed by a bomb placed in her cargo of cotton.

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